

BUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts of blication wish to have rejected articles returned w must in all cases send stamps for that surpose

ACAL NEWS.—The fifty and Suburban News Bureat of the Unitan Passa and New York Associates Fusion at 21 to 90 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated in the press of the whole country.

#### Sail Ho!

Before the Valkyrie has passed out into the Atlantic as the last of the cup challengers, another sail fooms up, coming from England again on the same quest.

Another cup race in 1896 gives us the desired prospect. We present our compliments to Capt. Rose, the expected challenger, and we respectfully congratulate the English people that a champion has arisen so promptly to raise the flag of sportsmanship so ridiculously thrown down by the disappointed and departing earl.

We imagine the first problem to be dis cussed outside of the Committee of Arrangements will be the size of the yacht. For our part, we confess a preference for the big ones. However a sailorman may reolt at the difficulty and unprofitableness taching to her size, the grandeur of the efender, the majesty of her cauvas, and er ability to wrestle with waves and eather, overcomes in our mind any bjections that can be adduced on the core of her permanent disadvantages a pleasure boat. She is the most vanderful as well as the most beautiful racht yet produced. To make cup contesters of lesser dimensions would seem like lowering the sport. It would seem like poor racing after trying full-sized thoroughbreds. Yet there is much to be said for boats of the size of the Puritan or Genesta. or eighty feet on the water line instead of ninety; and if Capt. Rose should evince a the Democracy in Executive and legislative preference for these dimensions, or even smaller, there is no doubt that he will be met with an accommodating spirit.

The haste and bustle of getting ready for ais last abortive campaign shows that ten conths' notice is by no means too long for reparation. Fortunately, there is plenty of time to arrange for this welcome contest. and we sincerely hope it will eventuate. And New York, off Sandy Hook, is the place for it. No boat ever sailing there was robbed of so much as twenty seconds by the obtrusive, but still much overtalkedabout, excursion steamers.

#### What Will His Message Say?

Twenty-four years ago President GRANT, in his annual message to Congress, announced that "our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and the property of bons fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag."

There had been an outbreak of sanguinary fury a few days before, in the shooting of eight voor; students by the Spanish authorit as for an offence which could not be called armed rebellion; and there were other evidences of a rage for blood which it was feared might not pause at executing Cubans and confiscating their property, but might involve American citizens.

It remains to be seen what announcement President CLEVELAND will decide to make on this same subject. Hitherto this season our war vessels in Gulf waters seem to have been busily engaged in helping those of Spain to prevent any unlawful expeditions from reaching Cuba. So far as the enforcement of our neutrality laws is concerned, this vigllance is well, since we are bound to discharge all international obligations toward Spain, and we might be liable to pay damages for injuries resulting from any neglect of proper precautions. Three vessels of the navy, bowsalvely searched the seas without finding any signs of unlawful expeditions from our shores. It seems quite as likely now that watchfulness may be needed to guard against the maltreatment of American citizens. "The dignity of the flag" and the rights of our countrymen in Cuba should be cared for by emphatic instructions to-day, as they were in 1871.

# A Free Field.

There is no old ticket to be harmoniously renominated by the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in Syracuse on Wednesday next, if a majority of the delegates arrive on the ground on schedule time. The Republicans in Saratoga took for the five political offices which are to be filled this year, the present incumbents. all Republicans, and their unantmous renomination was attended with no friction. The Democrats will choose from a free field, and already there is what may be called a scramble for the honor of a place upon the Democratic tuket. No bossism; no allegations of tyranny or injustice; no express company office for delegates to visit in the gloaming before they declare their preferences and intentions. Not much! This year's Democratic State Convention is a popular one, ruled and regulated by the people's wishes; and the individual predilections or prejudices of delegates won't count for very much.

Under these circumstances, so thoroughly reassuring to those who believe in the cretical politics, it is perhaps peculiar that there should be a sort of preliminary contest between two so-called CLEVELAND Democrats, both candidates for Secretary of State, on a question, not of qualification or availability, but of presentation to the Convention by the Hon. DAN LOCKWOOD. We quote from

the Times of Olean: "Charles A. Cany of this city, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury under Cleveland's first Administration, will e the leading candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Secretary file name will be presented by Senator Day Lock-wood of Buffalo, who made the nominating speech in Chicago in Clavelland's behalf. The movement to nominate Mr. Cany is not of his own volition, but is backed by leading Democrats of the State."

Mr. CART, who was educated at the Alfred Academy of the Seventh Day Baptists, and who represented a part of Cartarangus county in the Legislature of 1859, having been elected on the same ticket as Mr. CLEVE-LAND, puts, it is said, his great dependence upon the forensic powers of Mr. LOCK WOOD, the CLEVELAND nominator, so to speak. In this he finds a rival in that picturesque and intrepid soldier statesman it. C. King of best of the Land act of 1881, and of the Brooklyn and vicinity. Gen. King and his | Land Purchase act passed by Lord Salisfriends and supporters, it appears, are also BUNY's second Government. He did not depending on Lockwood to put him in nomi- consider that by turning those partial conation. Judge Advocate-General King is cessions to account and thus replenishing souther of the surviving CLEVELAND Demo- the resources of his countrymen, he was its of New York. On the same ok his seat from Cattarangus in the blessing of a national legislature. He Albany Assembly, Brother KING of Brookin and vicinity became a member of the Governor's staff; and since that time he Much the same position with regard to has been conspicuously and ornamentally Unionist overtures seems to be contem-

didatures and notions of Mr. CLEVELAND, even to the extent of occasional estrangements from the Democracy and its principles. The programme of the friends of Gen. King, who desire him to be put in nominstion to head the Democratic ticket this year, was, it appears, "to have his name presented to the Convention by ex-Congressman Lockwoop, who was put on the Democratic ticket in 1894 to conciliate the

CLEVELAND element." DAN LOCKWOOD is a statesman of much ngenuity and variable resources, but be cannot put in nomination for the office of Sec. retary of State in Syracuse next Wednesday two rival candidates-one from Cattaraugus and one from Kings-even though both are, as their friends say, CLEVELAND Democrats of the original stripe.

It is a matter of relatively little importance who "puts in nomination" any of the candidates to be nominated in Syracuse this week, and for whom the voters will record their preference in November. The voters whose suffrages will determine this year's election, are indifferent to the sponsors of the various candidates to whom they will give or withhold their support for reasons with which formal nominating speeches will have very little to do. DAN LOCKWOOD, who seems just now to be so much in demand among some of those who put their allegiance to Mr. CLEVELAND before their duties to the Democratic party, was himself a candidate for an important and honorable office less than a year ago and was smashed by a majority of 127,000. If this year's battle for the recovery of New York, and for its restoration to the Democrati column, is to be fought successfully in the campaign which will begin on Wednesday. the personal views and preferences of the nominees upon the Democratic ticket will have very little bearing on the situation. The people of New York State last year, for the first time in more than twenty years, turned deliberately from the Democracy to the Republican party, manifesting thereby their dissatisfaction with the course of those who claim to be the representatives of office in Washington. Nothing has occurred since then which would probably, to any appreciable extent, mitigate the hostility of the voters; but on other issues than those represented at the national capital, and in support of candidates not in any wise connected with the national Administration, there are many present indications of popular revulsion toward the Democracy: and thus Tuesday's Convention will have a free field to choose from.

#### The Unionist Olive Branch to Ireland.

The first session of the new Parliament was marked by a remarkable change in the attitude of the Unionists toward the Irish Nationalists. The Irish Secretary, Mr. G. BALFOUR, was quite as conciliatory in speech and manner as his elder brother. Mr. A. J. Balrous had been in the Parliament of 1886.92, and he showed himself disposed to go much further in the way of substantial concessions. Will the olive branch thus extended be accepted by the friends of Ireland? The question will be answered, so far as a large fraction of Irish-Americans are concerned, by the convention which is about to meet at Chicago. In order that Ireland's well wishers may

act with their eyes open, it is important to recognize how far the representatives of Unionist intentions profess a willingness to go. In the first place, it should be noted that not a word is said about a renewed application of the Crimes act. That engine of coercion remains upon the statute book. but it will be allowed to sleep there unless secourse is made to the methods of the physical force party. Among the agrarian reforms foreshadowed are, first, the improvement of the Land act of 1881 by shortening the term for which judicial rents are fixed; and, secondly, an increase of the facilities for converting occupiers into peasant proprietors through loans made by the State. Even a measure of relief for evicted tenants, may, it is declared, be hoped for. As regards industrial and agricultural progress, we are told that the policy of Mr. A. J. BALFOUR is to receive full development. It is proposed to establish a Board of Agriculture and to organize a system of technical education. A readiness, moreover, is expressed to allot public funds to the support of Catholic schools and to the creation of a great Catholic university in Duolin. On the political side, the Unionists seem prepared, if their overtures are received in a friendly spirit. to extend to Ireland practically the same scheme of county Government which has and, should this work well, the new English arrangements for the self-government of parishes might also be reproduced. There s also seemingly a purpose of abolishing Castle government, and substituting a Secretary of State for Ireland, in which case provision would be made for the residence

In a word, the wisest and, for the moment, most powerful members of the Unionist Government, are, apparently, eager to allay the feeling of antagonism which has so long existed between Irishmen and Englishmen. They virtually say: "We will do for you through the imperial Parliament everything that a Dublin Parliament could do. We will give you everything you want except a national legislature, which we regard as an instrument of complete political divorce." Now, it will be observed that !rish Nationaltata are not asked to abandon their home rule sims. They can continue to cherish them, and they can again endeavor to fulfil them some six years hence, should they and the British Liberals succeed in carrying the next general election. The simple question for the friends of Ireland to decide is, will they during the six years to come accept all the good things they can get, and make the most of them; or will they, by a sullen reversion to the methods of the physical force party repel all the agrarian, educational, and autonomic boons which are now offered them? Will Irishmen be less qualified to extort the coveted concession of home rule by and by because in the interim they have secured from Westminster some minor instruments of enlightenment, progress, and curichment, which they hoped to gain through a Dublin legislature? For a starving man, which is the hetter regimen; half a lost, or no

of a roval prince in the country during part

of the year.

bread at all ? We know that Mr. PARNELL made the forfeiting an lots of his right, or impairing that Brother CARY of Olean an atom of his power to claim the crowning looked upon all minor acquisitions as so much ammunition wrung from the enemy.

the present Parliament, if we may judge by the attitude of Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND during the session which has just closed. Nor is it likely that Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY and his colleagues would reject any substantial proofs of Unionist good will in the shape of agrarian educational reform or of local self-government, although the intimate alliance of the anti Parnellite party with the Liberal Opposition might constrain it for a time to criticise any Unionist proposal. Criticism is one thing, but indiscriminate repudiation of all offers is another. It is well enough for patriotic Irishmen to say that, judging from experience, they fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts; but they should remember that the wooden horse itself could have done no harm to Troy, had

it been scrutinized inside as well as out. It is a grave responsibility which will rest upon the Irish-Americans assembled in convention at Chicago. If they hold up the hands of those, whether Parnellites or anti-Parnellites, who are striving to compass Ireland's welfare by constitutional means, they will promote the acquisition of many valuable concessions from the Unionists, while leaving the field open for the ultimate attainment of home rule. If, on the other hand, they advocate a return to the methods of physical force, and their advice shall be followed by a fraction of the Irish people, they will bring to naught the efforts of the constitutional parties, will provoke a fresh application of the Crimes act, and reduce Ireland to a condition of anarchy and misery from which we may not see her delivered for a generation.

#### Russia and Great Britain-A New Al-

liance Not Impossible. We have more than once referred to the possibility of an understanding between Russia and Great Britain in regard to the Eastern question, including Constantinople and Turkey, and the influence of such an understanding on the future of China and Japan. Since the recent war in the Orient the relations of the two European nations have been very greatly strained. Russia has espoused the cause of China, and Great Britain has looked upon her interposition with anxiety and suspicion. War between Russia and Japan is possible, and if it oo curs it may not only draw England into it, but all of the great European powers.

Only a few years ago the question of the coundary between Russian Tartary and Afghanistan came near to producing a war between Russia and Great Britain, the end of which no man could have foreseen. A few years earlier the advance of the victorious Russians was stopped within seven miles of Constantinonie on the demand of the British Government; and back of that again was the Crimean war, in which the Russians were humiliated and defeated, principally through the sea power of Great Britain. Thus there has been a sharp antagonism for many years between these great nations. To-day they are in deadlock on the Bosperus and the Black Sea, and Russia is trying to break it there by pushing her conquests in central and eastern Asia. She has built her Trans-Caspian Rail road to bring her closer to the Indian from tler, and is building her Trans-Siberian Railroad, which is now opened from Vladivostock to Lake Baikal, 9,800 miles, while the remaining 8,700 miles will be finished in three years more. This enterprise is undertaken for the highest strategic as well as

commercia! reasons. The Russian conquests and sphere of action are in northern Asia; those of Great Britain are in southern Asia. They confront each other from the Bosporus to the Pacific for a distance of six thousand miles, and sooner or later, if they cannot agree, they must fight. The antagonism is everywhere real and earnest and not "conventional and factitions," as auggested by our esteemed contemporary, the Spectator. And it is precisely for this reason, and because the consequences of war between these giants imagine, that they will exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to prevent it, or to reach an understanding that will render it unnecessary and postpone it indefinitely. It will not be forgotten that Russia and Great Britain stood together against France in the Napoleonio wars because their pararecount interests were so great; and they may stand together again against China aud even Japan for similar reasons.

Many English writers believe that if China adopts real reforms and starts in earnest upon the march of modern European development, she will become the greatest and most successful trade competitor of Great Britain, which now enjoys about been operative for some years in England; | three-quarters of her entire foreign commerce; while some seem to fear that with the development of her extraordinary resources she may yet become a great milltary and naval power. In view of all these facts the article in the Spectator, expressing the opinion "that it will be impossible to show that there is any necessary enmity between Russia and England, or that there are any points in regard to which both powers must say: To give up this is more than we

can endure," may be extremely significant. The Spectator is conservative, and English if anything. Its relations with the leading men of Lord Salisbury's Administration are believed to be intimate; hence the entire article in question may be regarded as of English policy. It boldly declares that "the people of the United Kingdom have abandoped the idea of keeping Russia out of Constantinopie, or an open port on the Mediterranean;" that while they "have carefully emptied their revolver, they are still firfully waving it in the face of the Russians;" that this " is not business or common sense or common prudence;" and that they should come to "a complete understanding with Russia." not merely "in regard to Constantinople and India, but also as regards the far East."

In order that we may do no injustice to the Spectator's surprising proposition, we quote its words: " Here, again, it is a case of Russia's desire for an open port. Russia wants a port or ports in the North Pacific, which shall not be closed by ice for several months in the year. It is a most legitlmate and most natural wish. Unfortunately, it has been our short sighted policy to oppose it, with the result that we have again carned the enmity of Russia from a most insufficlear cause. Why we should desire to prevent Russia from having free access to the sea in the Pacific, it is exceedingly difficult to discover. As long as we maintain our naval strength-and if we do not do that we are altogether lost-the possession by Russia of open ports is in no way an injury. Indeed, Russia with open ports more vulnerable to the power which commands the sea, than Russia with ice-closed harbors." "What then, we should do to secure an understanding with Russia is roughly and broadly this We should say to her: We abandon frankly and finally all attempts to prevent your access to the Mediterranean, and we do the

of threatening the Indian frontier and of working with France to injure our interests in Africa and elsewhere. Further, we are prepared to come to a detalled arrangement as to your and our expansion in Asia generally. For example, so long as our trade interests are saved from injury, we shall make no objection to your absorbing portions of northern and eastern China." After disclaiming any "desire to conquer China for ourselves" or "to play the part of the dog in the manger," and pointing out the "immense advantage Russia would reap and how little would be asked of her in return,' the Spectator closes its remarkable disquisition with "the hope that Lord SALISBURY will find it possible to come to such an understanding as we have indicated. If he does, he will secure the gratitude of all those who wish to see England free and strong, and not entangled in a network of conventional and unreasonable enmity with a power that nature has marked out for our friendship.

Stripped of all verblage, this is a propoition, made, possibly, with the sanction of Lord Salisbury himself, that the United Kingdom shall enter into an alliance and solemn contract with Russia to divide and annex Chins, as they have divided and an nexed the rest of continental Asia. From plunderer's point of view this would be the sensible thing to do. The plunderers have operated so far without cooperation, but they are now so overloaded with spoils and have so much to lose by war that they cannot afford to fight over the remainder of the possible booty, and should agree beforehand, like sensible men, to divide it up peaceably and quietly, so as not to arouse the victim or call the watchman to his aid

In view of such a danger as the Spectator foreshadows, both China and Japan, after having committed the insensate folly of emonstrating the utter helplessness of the Chinese Government, might now take to heart the lesson that the Viceroy LI and Count Ito have set for them, and establish a close alliance in which "the vellow races of Asia should stand together to resist the ag-

gression of the white race of Europe." This is their best, if not their only hope. Will they have the good sense to adopt it before it is too late?

#### The Episcopal Church.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church in this country will hold its next triennial session at Minneapolis, beginning on the 2d of next mouth. It goes thus far West, though numerically the Episcopal strength is concentrated chiefly to the east of the Alleghany Mountains. Of its total membership of 582,054 in 1890, nearly three-fifths was in the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The strength of the Episcopalians is in the large cities more particularly, nearly onefifth of all their communicants in 1890 having been in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. In all these cities the Roman Catholics outnumbered them greatly, in New York and Brooklyn by more than ten to one, but in New York they were the most numerous Protestant denomination. The total number of religious communicants in the 124 cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over was 5,302,018, and they were distributed thus:

Roman Cathulics. 3,007,176 Episcopalians .... 255,586 
 Methodista
 402.943 Congregat/mailsts
 131.111

 Baptists
 350.444 Jews
 114.472

 Presby terians
 392.786
 Reformed
 70.213

 Luthernns
 390.520 All others: the remainder.

It will be seen, therefore, that about onehalf of the Episcopalians were in these cities alone, and that of the whole number of Christian communicants outside of the Roman Catholic Church, the Episcopalians were toward one-eighth. In Minneapolis, where the coming General Convention is to be held, the number of religious communicants returned in 1830 was 65, 184, of whom \$7,855 were Roman Catholics. The Episcowould be so far reaching, so impossible to palians numbered 2,465, or about one-tenth of the Protestants. Out of 532 590 commu nicants in the State of Minnesota, more than one-half, or \$71,819, were Roman Catholics; and of the remaining Christian membership only 11,142 were Episcopalians, though the seating espacity of their churches was 27,072. This indicates that in Minnesota, as elsewhere generally, the number of Episcopalian communicants does not furnish any measure of the influence of the Episcopal Church or the number of people who are attached to its worship In a large part of the cities, as is well known, its social strength is far greater than its membership. It is so especially here in New York, though it has more communicants in this city than any other Protestant Church. It includes among its attendants the great prajority of New York Protestants belong to the circle of fashion, and the tendency of such people to its churches is steadily increasing. As members of other Protestant denominations are admitted to that circle, they are apt to become associated with the Episcopal churches, and the same is true of other cities, perbaps at the East more especially. At Providence, in Rhode Island, and Albany, in New York, for instance, where the Baptists were formerly more numerous by far, the Episcopallan communicants are now about as many as they. In Detroit they are the most numerous Protestant denomination, with the exception of the Lutherans, the first importance as indicating the new At Boston they are third in the number of their communicants, but probably in their church attendance they are first among Protestants. In Chicago they are far behind the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. In Philadelphia their membership is less than that of the Presbyterians and of the Methodists, but their church attendance may be greater. In New York considerably more than one-quarter of the Protestant

communicants are Episcopalians. With the exception of the Lutherans, recruited chiefly by immigration, and the Disciples of Christ, the Episcopalian communicanta in the whole Union increased between 1880 and 1890 at a greater ratio than any other Protestant denomination. But the only State where they numbered more than one hundred thousand was New York, with a membership of 197,961. Pennsylvania came next, with 37,860. Only about onefifth of their communicants were in the

Southern States. We have spoken of the Episcopal Church as a Protestant church. That designation of it is strenuously opposed by the High Church party as a misnomer which outrages its claims to Catholicity; but its official title as given in the Book of Common Prayer is "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America;" and, so far, all attempts of that party to secure a change in the designation to suit their convictions, have been unavailing. Nor does it seem at all probable that it will be altered by the coming General Convention, though the principal subject of discussion by that body will be the new constitution and canons prepared and proposed by a commission appointed by the last General Convention. The very adoption of a constitution like in the case of the North Pacific, on the for the Church will be opposed as contrary ap ardent and active supporter of the can- plated by the twelve Parnellite members of | understanding that you give up the policy | to Catholic traditions, though from the first

the Episcopal Church in this country has had one. The debate to which the report of the Commission will give rise will be one of the most important ever held by a General Convention, for some of the changes pro-

posed are radical in their significance. Yesterday's international sporting contest on Manhattan Field was decisive. It was un-marred by a foul and unclouded by a fizzle. The fight was fought out on the field-fough out to a knock-out-and it will not be fought over again through the Post Office.

The next best thing to being able to win is to be able to lose gracefully, to accept defeat manfully. There is one ground on which victors and vanquished may stand as equals. We sa lute the visiting athletes. They are sportsmen

That being said, everything may be said. We not only beat the British, we beat the world. It is only recently, comparatively, that we have taken to athletics, but having turned our attention that way, we are following all our national precedents in other lines by establishing precedents for the world to look up to in this. I wenty years ago we hadn't a world's athletic Now we have accumulated quite a string of them, and are rapidly gathering is the few remaining elsewhere.

Yesterday's performance of American amateur athletes is unparalleled in the history of athletics. The boys were not content to beat their actual competitors, but reached out beyond them and beat the world. It cannot be said that f the Britishers had brought over some of their champions who had to be left bebind the result would have been different. The performances yesterday were beyond everything those athletes ever did. Four new world's amateur records were made, and two of these eclipsed every previous performance by profes-

A clean, straight beating of this kind should clear the air for any other international contests of strength or skill our British friends may fee like trying with us. It lays all the dust kicked up by the tactics and antics of the representative they were so unfortunate as to choose for the last previous international sporting event

The story of PEARY's work in the north of Greenland during the past year is told by the explorer bimself in THE SUN today. The world will be glad to hear that he and his two brave comrades have returned safely, and the thrilling story that PEARY tells of last spring's sledge journey to the northeast coast will be read with the greatest interest. It was unfortunate that the ample supplies of provisions which had been cached on the inland ice had been buried so deep under snow that most of them could not be found. If it had not been for this reverse it is probable that PEARY's little party would have had the strength and time to carry out a large part of his programme of exploration on the north coast.

As it was, it was one of the most remarkable feats of endurance and courage on record. It will soon be possible to sum up the result of PEARY's work. We know already that no one man or expedition in north Greenistd has added more to our knowle ge of that region than Prany has done in the past four years. When the work he has achieved or has inspired is reviewed in all its aspects and in all its volume it will be seen that PEARY has placed his name among the foremost Arctic explorers of all time.

### THE NEW WOMAN. To Belinds on Her Bleyele.

Yes, I love the dear girls, and I do not much care What fashions they follow, what dresses they wear, A watst like a wasp or one needing a bodies That would fit, without squeezing, the armies Greek gorkiese, Meeves big as balloons, skirts scanty or long:

Let them wear what they will, they can never g wrong. But I own that my heart grows as cold as an icicle When I see my Belinda perched up on a bicycle.

When I see her timbe move in the natural way As she ships on the tennis court, ready for play, I simply a lore her. But when, up and down. They work like twin piston rods under her gown. Then she's not so entrancing, and someti That I wouldn't mind seeing her broke on the wheel; Bo anary it makes me to view her at work. As if on a treadmill, "one dem'd horrid terk!" So I fear, my Bellnda, we'll ne'er go to church Unless you consent to come off from your perch

Our New Ideal. Till we fain would stuff our ears: Tis a phrase corbet, and as much pased As the styles of other years.

For the oak has stood still while the wine has be What the people of old, had it then been foretold, Would have said was a mild revolution.

s that up to now, in this year of our Lord. We have what we had in no other; And the world has now what it ne'er had before, 'Tis a girl that quite equals her brother A bonnet and mautic she used to wear. While he were a coat and a bat;

And the limits of his professions were as different from those of the vine poetry written by Browning differs from that I call mine.

But our girls of to day do not grow that way. For nature has changed her mould What a man has done a woman may do. Is a thing she walte not to be told In a stiff-fronted shirt and a Windsor tie,

Round has and a serge suit of blue. Dame Nature smiles when she passes by, And knows that's the best she can do. to the bean ideal of this scribblin' chiel

for the clinging vine, never destined to shine, Has clung and has passed away. , weil equipped for the fray, While the manly gi Is here, and we hope she will stay. L'REVOL

Clothes may make the man, but not our woman me Though the wear shirts and a masculine has ine's pure and feminine

Lucky the posts who lived of old

Por att that BEVERLY ADAMS. A Bailed of Wheel and Whee,

In the golden saw ers the age of gold; For resease now is played out they say, and the mount for a bard is a bine to-day Ah, many a lyre had snapped a string Of yore if the wheel it had bed to sing: And the hoof bears of history, noois, suntime Would never have echoed through following tim

Row history would soorn, it is surely clear, The midnight ride of Paul Revere, If that worthy man had ridden down The stony streets of the simpling town scorehing along on a twenty four. housing his warning at every door, Wondering the while if his tires would last Until his herole ride was past.

Where would be Turpin without Black Bess ? Lost in the fog of forgetfulness and dilpin's rids we had ne'er on loyed. Had that dashing blade a wheel employed. Fancy the figure Daval had made thad in knickers of buff brocade stopping a chaire on Hampstead mead Astride of a nickel-plated steed;

TIL.

The muse historic well might weep If larger Putnam had made his leap Under the fire of redeast hounds Astride of a racer of seventeen pounds; imenine the cide from thent to Ats. Performed on biken of the latest makes; Or a Sheridan twenty in its away Pumping his tires at break of day.

Alsa, that the singer's incoming on The clatter of poofs no more snall hear, Wite, the here gallous his charger brave On a mission of mercy to help or save. Romantic rides he shall sing no more For love or duty, in peace or war. Instead he must weave his song and tell Of a whirling wheel and a janging ball.

Examp De Lancey Press.

## CHICKAMAUGA.

The Porces Actually Engaged in the Great

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my article published in THE SUN of the 19th, in quoting Geo. Bragg's official statement that he lost two-fifthe of his force in the battle of Chickamanga, and that his aggregate losses were 18,000, I hastily assumed that on thi basis he had 70,000 men engaged, though this conclusion was modified by the subjoined phrase, "this is hardly possible," In menually doing this problem I inadvertently committed a mathematical error, which was immediately discovered on reviewing the article, though too late to correct it for publication.

It will instantly be seen that if Bragg lost two-fifths of his force in battle, and that the aggregate of those losses was 18,000 men, his force engaged was 45,000.

But as a matter of fact Bragg himself really did not know how many Confederates took part n that sanguinary battle. Several commands had loined him only a few days before the stile; indeed some of his reinforcements arrived within a few hours of the delivery of his attack. Of these various commands, reaching a total of over 20,000 men. Gen. Bragg had no returns of strength. It is of course impossible to know exactly the forces actually engaged in any great battle. All such statements are merely oproximations.

The War Records enable us to state Gen. Bragg's torces at Chickamauga to have been substantially as follows. The figures are gleaned from the last official returns made previous to the battle:

BRAGG'S ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.		
Return for Aug. 81, 1868	Duty. 19,888	Effection 40,04
Troops subsequently joined; Bood's and Mc Laws's divisions freekinridge's division (report). freston's division (report) freeg's and McKair's brigades (re-	1,716 3,709 4,809	10.65 8.76 4.80
port)	2,579	2,57
Total	12,759	66,65
gades (not arrived , say) he regiment at Rome, Ga., say	4,000	4,00 80
Total	4.300	4,700
Remaining total	14.459	62.55

The column of "effective" shows how many troops he actually took into battle, Bragg estimated the five brigades of Long-treet's engaged at 5,000 men, or 1,000 to the brigade. This pretty well agrees with the above return. The deduction for those not arrived is on the same basis. Bragg also puts Preston's division and some artillery brought by Buckner from Knoxville, at 5,000.

A good test of the accuracy of the foregoing figures is the following statement made in an other form from the official records:

Sept. 29, ten days after the battle, Bragg stated his effective strength as:

Total
Deduct Longstreet's four brigades not arrived 66,846 Total. .62,846

As stated in the article of the 19th there has been much discussion and even dispute as to the numbers engaged at Chickamauga Before the oficial records in the War Department became accessible by publication, there were many honest and candid Confederates who believed and asserted that Gen. Bragg carried into the battle less than 40,000 men, while Rosecrans had 70,000. But on the part of those who have seen and analyzed the official returns there is now no dispute of the actual figures which I

diers who thought Gen. Rosecrans went into battle with only about 40,000 men, while brage had 70,000. Rosecrans's effective strength in that battle I correctly stated in THE SUN at 69.870. This total is arrived at as follows:

Again, there were for years intelligent Union

# ROSECRANS'S ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Deturns for Sept. 10, 1863 for Du Deduct forces not present. 7 of	nt iy. Effecti
Remaining total The absent (cross were as follows: Coburn's Origine (Granger's corps), 1,05 Vagner's origide (Chattaboogs, 2,05 Posts Origine (Chattaboogs, 2,05 Post	0 59,8 7 4 51

Total ... Of course, in all these figures no account is taken of reduction from straggling and other

#### emporary causes. LEGLIE J. PERRY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

Shall There Be a Parade of the Gray and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. I note with interest your inquiry in to-day's edition of THE SUN as to what the Confederate veterans in New York would think of a parade in the city, wearing their "old gray uniforms." As one of the Confederate veterans, I would suggest that your paper take the initiative in bringing about such an event. My idea is that the veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies should participate in a grand peace demonstration on Decoration Day-a day that recalls to the Con-

Decoration Day—a day that recalls to the Confederate soldier, alike with the wearer of the block, the most sympathetic and sacred memories of his failen comrades.

This demonstration would not be establishing a precedent, for in other sections of the country during the past ten years, on various occasions, the veterana wearing the blue and the gray have commingled and fraternized together.

This is truly the time when all efforts to obliterate the differences of the past should need with the approval and commendation of all lovers of our country, irrespective of politics, creed, or sectional boundaries. In this great metropolitan city, representing not one but all creed, or sectional boundaries. In this great metropolitan city, representing not one but all sections of the country, where the products from all parts of the nation find a market, it is fitting that this great demonstration should take place. An event of this character would have a great effect in fostering kindly feeling between the business elements of the country. It would help to bring traite to the business man of the North and would assist in bringing capital to develop the vast resources of the South, thereby nutually benefiting all the business interests of the nation.

With the sin of your valuable paper, I believe such an enterprise may be successfully carried out, and I trust you will not relax your efforts in this direction. Respectfully yours,

SEPT, 16.

#### SEPT. 10. JOHN J. GARNETT. A Philadelphian's View of the Chinese Massacre,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While the demand of the American and English news-papers that the devernment of China be compelled to punish the persons anguged in the re-cent attacks upon the "merican and English missionaries may be entirely reasonable there is one view of the case it at has been studiously ignored by these newspapers.

These missionaries did not go to China as representatives of the United States or Great Britain, hence they had no official relation with the Chinese covernment.

Britain, bence they had no official relation with the Chinese covernment.

These missionaries dud not go to China as ordinary travellers, but went there to become readents. And, what is of most importance, these missionaries went to China with the avowed object of striving to convince the Culnese that they are superstitions heathers, and that it is their duty to trample under their feet the most venerated beliefs of themselves and their ancesters. It seems only common justice to bear in mind these syldent facts in judging the Chinese at this time.

Philiadel Phila Sept. 20. W. R. Clarkow. PHILADEI PHIA, Sept. 20. W. R. CLARTON.

# Imbectifty and Dishonesty.

To THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SITE I see that Richard To wise Forces of the source of the aloged inter-croker repudiates as a "pure fake" the aloged inter-view with him printed in the World of Naturday a week ago. I also see that the Commercial industries printed the same alleged interview on Prints evening iast as an expression obtained by its reporter from Mr. Croker after his arrival in town Mr. Croker hav-tog stready repudiated it. What an exhibition of im-benity and distoursty! Thank towaves for Time etc.!

# A Tall Soldier Indeed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. The following notice is from your "Foreign Notes of Real Interest: "A recruit 6 feet 614 thenes tall, and 21 years of age to the bride of the Scotle course; he is the tallost man in the British army accept a Royal Artilleryman, who Breakers 6 feet 61 theles." I desire to call your attention to the fact that Company ti Night Regiment, N. C. S. N. Y. has a six foot five manuser who has not yet reached his majority, namely, Mr. William 2, solution of the Hebris Single

will have to look to its laurels. Yours truit.

H. W. H. You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of hr. b. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough amounts. — Ada.

As Private Spinnion is growing yes, Great Britain

and, published in this city.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The tourney which began on Monday at Westhester, where a very large number of the smart set appeared, as if by masic, was hardly as and cessful as was expected. Golf was impossible during the first three days on account of the weather, and tennis was voted a rather tame substitute. Some very good games were played, bowever, in which Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer and Mr. Lawrence Waterbury distinguished thernselves. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. James 4. Waterbury have come prominently to the front this summer as athletes. In the polo first especially, they distanced all competitors of their own age, and proved themselves formidable rivals of old and experienced players. In terrile and golf they are equally experts, and indeed there is very little that they cannot do in the way of outdoor exercise, either on a horse's back or off it. In the gymkhana races, which, ridiculous as they may be, never fall to furnish an immense deal of amusement to both per-

formers and onlookers, the Waterburys were

in every contest, and displayed attrugth and

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, whose steam valle

dexterity to an amazing extent.

with its comforts and luxuries, its staff of we be trained servants, its French chef, and its band of musicians, has skirted the coast this summer from Maine to Jersey, has extended a most generous hospitality in the way of dinners and dances, and has counted all the best people of the land among his guests. His dinner dance at the Country Club was a very gay affair, and was attended by all the Country Club contiincluding Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin. Among the protting women present were Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley; while Miss Mand Livings. ton, looking extremely well after a rather quies summer, had Mr. F. O. Beach, Mr. W. S. Hoyt, Livingston Beeckman, Alfonso di Navarro, and Ernest Lorillard as partners in the dance and as available men for conversation and amusement. The tournament ended with the annual ball on Friday night, which was well attended.

A long season at Newport usually means a short one at Lenox, which has not yet fulfilled its promise of unusual gayety. Until after the golf tournament, however, very little could be expected from the Eden in the hills. community are mad about it, and the daily practice, beginning often before the dew is off the grass, leaves very little time for indom functions. Music and dancing for the moment are neglected, receptions voted an impossible bore, and only informal dinners after the links have been deserted for want of light to carry on the games, when the talk is all of the day's achievements, have any interest for men or women. It is golf in the beginning, golf at the end, and golf all the sunny autumn days.

It is somewhat curious and rather to the credit of the Berkshire athletes that golf should have taken such a firm hold in Lenox, as fields, men !and roads in that region are densely shaded and impeded by rocks, stones, and neverending ascents and declivities, all of which are impediments to both golf players and biercle riders. At Southsmpton, on the contrary, the Shinnecock course is absolutely without a stone or a troe, and the hazards are all negotiable, a great charm with gelf links. The experts at Lenox have had immense difficulties to overcome, but with S. Parkman Shaw, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and his brother-in-law, Mr Cotting, James Barnes, Wright Barclay, and Willis Martin, they will probably make a good at awing at the tournament which begins on Tuesday of this week.

The season at Southampton, which without any newspaper notoriety has been a most de-lightful one, closed with a snap after the golf tournament, and the bal pondre at the Meadow Club, which was a pretty affair. A minuet was danced, led by Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, with Mrs. Albert Stevens, looking superbly handsome in Pompadour costume: Mrs. John Had-den, Jr., formerly Miss Torrance; Miss Marion McKeever, and the Misses Lee assisting in the stately movement.

Since the summer crowd has flown, Mr. H. K. Vingut has brought down the Cedarhurst hounds, and there have been several spirited runs, with but few fences or disches to interfere with the women riders, among the most daring of whom are Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Ronalds, and

Mrs. Harry NeVickar. Newport is still mildly gay. Dinners, which eem to go on forever, take place every night, and there are picules and clambakes, with an occasional garden party to give color to the scene, Patriotic residents are highly incensed at the attentions which have been paid to the owner of Vnikyrie III. since his disgraceful behavior tality to such a man seems to them like treason to the country and a premium on bad manners, and Mr. Van Alen, Mr. Fred Vandechilt Mr. Ogden Goelet, and Mr. Cass Canfield are severely condemned for inviting him to their houses, Unfortunately, Newport society, like that of New York, is a mob having no leader, and every member of it does what is right in his own eyes without fear of punishment.

in the midst of outdoor interests and exerce. ments, which will be at their height during the next thirty days, it is difficult to persuade young people that the pleasures of town life will ever again take hold upon them. But as a matter of fact the time is very short before Nev. 11, when the horse show opens, and as that is a matter of keenest interest to all the men, and draw the test among them to town for at least a week or ten days-to say nothing of lovers and exhibitors of the four-footed creation smong the women-there is no danger that it will meet with neglect. The opera season follows very soon upon the horse show, and although people with luxurious bomes on Long Island and along the Hudson's shores still linger at them, and come to town under protest for an opera night now and then, yet as the days shorten and the cold strengthens they weary of the double lite, and before December are glad to mount their winter households and begin the home

rottine azain. That New York will be full of animation during the next six months is beyond a doubt, as the programmes for operatic and theatrical performances are more than usually attractive Eight or ten subscription balls at Delmonico's and Sherry's have already been arranged for before Lent, but it would be gross importingers to speculate upon the private entertainm ... that are likely to be given. If inanimate thenes may speak, the marble palaces of Mrs A- it and her son on upper Fifth avenue would peronce at mething in the nature of house warm and it is hardly likely that Mrs. Cor. Place derbilt's mamuroth demicils will not be pro-

occasionally during the period of gavety. Mrs. Aiva Vanderbilt had announced ; tention of returning to Europe late in the setumn, but the marriage of her daughter to be Duke of Marlborough will doubtless change or plans. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has a young danch er, whose debut at Newport has been retailed by her brother's illness, but if she remains as home during the coming winter there will be to lack of entertainments at her house either, Among other débutantes will be probably Mos Bronson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who, as an only child, will have all that wealth and affection can devise to saynolice her first winter in society Mirs Katharine Doer, another only daugnter, who has been asroad with her mother, Mrs. Will A. Duer, for nearly two years, is expected to be turn next month, and will certainly be into duced this year. Another debutanto is M. In Soley, daughter of Mrs. Russell >who was formerly Miss May Howland, at doubtless a much longer list will appear with the cards for coming-out teas that flood the

cara receivers to November. Announcements of weddings past and good which are getting to be more common, if less satisfactory, then invitations, have been with Miss Inness's cards appounding the marriage of her stater, Miss Susan Warren lumber Henry L. Center at Santa Bachara, Cul., Sorre the young people propose to make their home. The engagement has been recently amounted of Miss May Mintura, daughter of Mrs. Roser's Minturn, to Henry D. Sedgwiez of Schole ormat-Mass., and of Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore of Union College, Schenectady, to Mira Fanty Vall, daughter of the late Mr. Enmuel McCoun Vail of Troy, N. X.